

### Quincy Point Sewer Pump Station

A \$4 million renovation has begun at the Chubbuck Street sewer pump station. Upgrades include replacing pumps, the generator, odor control unit, HVAC and plumbing system, air release



valves, upgrading sluice gates, adding a by-pass manhole structure, removing an underground storage tank, applying corrosion protection, installing variable speed drives, structural and architectural improvements and performing heavy cleaning of 1,100 linear feet of sanitary sewer. The project will prevent a potential sanitary sewer overflow, (SSO) due to equipment failure or force main failure within the air release valve structure.

### Water Main Construction

The Department is in the process of designing and bidding the replacement of over 12,750 linear feet (2.5 miles) of water main throughout the City this construction season. Mains being replaced range in age from 1893-1926 and are sized between 8 and 16-inches. For dates and location visit the DPW web site at [www.quincyma.gov/government/PWD/](http://www.quincyma.gov/government/PWD/).

### Stormwater Advisory Committee

The Department of Public Works Stormwater Advisory Committee meets four (4) times annually and is composed of nine (9) community stakeholders. The Committee has representation from various groups in the city including: The Friends of Butler's Pond, Neponset River Watershed Association, Quincy Conservation Commission and the Making Waves Coalition. The Committee provides input on stormwater policy and assists in stormwater public awareness and outreach. All meetings are open to the public and agendas are posted on the Department Website.

### Stormwater Drains and Sanitary Sewers

There is a BIG difference between stormwater drains and sanitary sewers. Both systems are separate and distinct, both are underground and both play crucial roles in the health and safety of our residents. The sanitary sewer system starts outside your home and carries waste from your sinks and toilets to the Deer Island treatment facility in East Boston.

The stormwater drain system on the other hand collects overflow rain and melting snow from roofs, lawns, streets, parking lots, driveways and sidewalks and directs this water to designated areas for drainage into the environment.



When misused, both systems can have deleterious effects on our quality of life and in many cases can create major environmental hazards with long-lasting consequences.

### Catch Basin Cleaning Program

Our comprehensive stormwater drain/catch basin cleaning and evaluation program is the keystone to efficient and reliable flood control



and environmental health and safety. Last year, DPW crews removed over 1,245 tons of debris from 1,868 catch basins across the City.

### You Can Make A Difference

Stormwater carries pollutants like oil, gasoline, fertilizers, pet waste, sediment and trash and discharges into our beaches, ponds, brooks, rivers and creeks.

- Never dump anything down stormdrains.
- Use fertilizers sparingly.
- Use non-toxic pesticides and herbicides.
- Direct downspouts into gardens.
- Check your car for leaks.
- Pick up after your pet.
- Don't litter.
- Bring hazardous waste to our Household Hazardous Waste Drop-off events.

### Infiltration and Inflow (I & I)

All of the city's wastewater is collected and sent to the MWRA for processing and treatment. Any rainwater, sea water and groundwater that enters our sewer system through leaky or cracked pipes is also sent to the MWRA and billed to the City. This additional wastewater is called I&I.

It is estimated that 1.46 billion gallons of I&I pass through our system costing rate payers \$8 million dollars per year in additional charges. Utilizing grants and no-interest loans from the MWRA, the Department investigates and makes needed repairs to our sewer lines. Removal of I&I from our system helps stabilize our sewer costs. This important initiative was started by Mayor Koch in 2009.

### Fats, Oils and Grease

Fats, oil and grease (FOG) poured into sinks, drains and toilets is a significant problem for the City's sewer system. As FOG hardens, it decreases pipe capacity requiring systems to be cleaned more often and replaced sooner. FOG can shut down a sewer pump station or cause messy backups into your home or business. FOG discharges cost the City tens of thousands of rate payer dollars annually and may pose

environmental hazards resulting from sewer overflows. Store cooking grease and oil in a container until it hardens. Then dispose of the contents in your regular trash.



### Flushable Wipes Clog Sewer Pipes

Many products labelled "disposable" or "flushable" actually are not and can clog sewer pipes. You can prevent costly and unhealthy sewer back-ups into your home by flushing ONLY toilet paper and human waste in your toilet. Throw everything else in the trash!

### Mosquito Treatment

Department employees will continue to deposit fast-acting and effective mosquito insecticide tablets into over 9,000 catch basins this spring and summer. This timely action will eradicate the potential for catch basins to act as mosquito breeding grounds.

### Hydrant Flushing

Water Operations will conduct hydrant flushing on its 2,549 hydrants throughout the spring, summer and fall. Flushing ensures that each hydrant is in serviceable condition and will deliver sufficient flow. During flushing, it is not uncommon for a discoloration to appear in your water.

Here's what you should do if hydrant flushing is taking place in your neighborhood:

- Avoid using water while hydrant flushing is taking place.
- For discolored water following hydrant flushing run the cold water taps only.
- Do not use hot water taps for 5 to 15 minutes, after hydrant flushing or until water clears.
- For discolored water in your hot water, flush in the same manner as the cold system.
- Do not do laundry while flushing takes place.
- If laundry appears to be stained keep articles wet. Do Not Dry. Rewash the clothes using a stain/rust remover. Do Not Use Bleach as bleach will "set" the stain.
- If your water pressure or volume seems low, clean faucet screens to remove mineral sediment that could be obstructing water flow.

Flushing areas will be posted on the City website at [www.quincyma.gov](http://www.quincyma.gov). For more information, or if you experience water quality problems lasting more than four hours following hydrant flushing, please contact Water Operations at 617-376-1910.

### BigBelly Solar Compactor Units

This summer, the Department will complete its goal to replace most of the public litter barrels in the city with state-of-the-art BigBelly solar compactors with 100% donated funds. BigBellies utilize solar power to compact litter in a 4:1 ratio and to communicate "fullness alerts" to the Department and Sunrise Scavengers. This combination of compaction and communication saves time, money and the environment by reducing the amount of time a truck has to be deployed to check and to empty 123 public litter barrels.



## **Your Quincy Water: Providing Quality and Transparency**

### **您的昆士市自來水：提供品質及透明度**

盡責提供安全，清潔的用水給所有市民及商戶，是我們公共工程局(工務局)的最優先任務之一，也一直都是。

大家都知道最近發生在密西根州弗林特市 (Flint, Michigan)，有關飲用水高度含鉛被污染的事。我們希望藉此通訊說明一下，您的用水是如何來的，並形容昆市府和麻州水資源局所採行的步驟，如何致力確保您的用水是任何地方所供應最清潔，最安全用水之一。

在2014年4月中，弗林特市把水源供應從底特律河換到弗林特河，以期一年省下幾百萬元。居民們幾乎馬上就開始報告水龍頭流出顏色奇怪，難聞，味道不好的水。簡單的腐蝕控制沒被加進水源供應系統中，專家也同意，“弗林特河水的腐蝕，導致來自水管老化的鉛，過濾進了水源供應系統，造成含鉛程度特別高。”<sup>1</sup> (引自維基百科，弗林特水危機)

昆士市的水是由1985年成立的麻州水資源局所供應。水源是波士頓西部的奎賓 (Quabbin) 和華珠賽 (Wachusett) 水庫。這些水庫每天為51個社區提供大約2億加侖的高品質水。分水嶺有天然保護，85%都覆蓋在森林及溼地中。養護及康娛署 (DCR) 經常測試溪流及水庫，並每天巡邏。

麻州水資源局的水是一週七天，每天廿四小時，由最先進的系統監管，以確保它免於污染。領有牌照的處理員依照州及聯邦政府的嚴格法規處理飲用水，方法包括施加臭氧，紫外線，氯，氟，碳酸鈉和二氧化碳。這些處理提供初級，次級的殘留消毒劑及腐蝕控制，促進牙齒健康。年度及月度測試結果都公佈在[www.mwra.com](http://www.mwra.com)上。麻州水資源局也在水輸送到住家的水龍頭之前，每個月測試1,600多個水樣本。送水系統現在已不再使用或安裝含鉛品，但在許多社區還有些舊房子和舊樓宇中，仍然可以發現鉛。

本部及麻州水資源局重視資訊透明及分享。昆士市每年都從全市收集15個住家的水樣本，並送交麻州水資源局測試。昆士市持續符合或超越所有的測試標準及要求。

如果你有任何問題，擔心家中水的品質，或是你注意到水的味道，氣味變了，請和昆士市水務局聯絡，617-376-1910。我們將檢查你的輸水服務線，並提供水是如何測試的資訊，如果有需要，還會提供如何更換水服務線的資訊。

我們相信我們有全國內最安全，味道最好的水，而且我們希望保持這狀況。